CONFIDENCE BEING RESTORED

New York Bankers Take a Better View of the Business Situation.

Bradstreets Call Attention to the Fact that New York Has Felt Keenly the Demands for Money in the West.

Already Things Are Beginning to Look Better in Denver After the Storm.

Big Mercantile Houses Resuming-Commercial Bank of Milwaukee Fails for \$1,656,-000, but the Panic Has Not Spread.

SITUATION FAIRLY EASY.

Heavy Calls for Money for St. Louis and Den-

ver Have Been Successfully Met. NEW YORK, July 21 .- Bank presidents today reported that the situation was fairly easy, with some shipments of currency to St. Louis, Denver and Kansas City. The subtreasury was debtor at the clearing house to-day, \$1,390,000, and it baid \$1,375,000 of that in gold, all in double eagles. In addition to that, some of the debtor banks paid their balances in gold, so that more than \$1,700,000 in gold had to be distributed by the clearing house among the creditor banks. The large balance due to the clearing house to-day by the subtreasury was mainly caused by the payment for gold delivered to the assay office yesterday. The payments for pensions, too, at this time of year, are always unusually heavy. The clearing-house loan committee met to-day, but did not lesue any more loan certificates. They arranged, however, for the retirement tomorrow or Monday of \$150,000 of the certificates. The total amount of certificates now outstanding is \$22,100,000. Speaking of the general financial situation this afternoon Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank, said that he thought there was a decided improvement, money was easy and there was a more confident feeling every where. With reference to to-morrow's bank statement Mr. l'appen said he thought it would show a large decrease in loans and a decrease in the deposits, with a consequent increase in the reserve. The amount of cash in the banks would probably be less than last week. Bradstreet's weekly review of the state of trade will to-morrow say: "The financial position at New York has been to some

extent unfavorably affected by the demands for money at St. Louis and Denver. Nearby manufacturing centers are also salling for currency to meet pay rolls, and It is believed the result will be a loss in each holdings to an undetermined amount. Few changes have been made in the outstanding New York clearing-house loan certificates, which are now nearly \$23,000,-000. The market is nnaffected by the break in stock values, call loans being at 6 per cent, or less, while time loans and commercial discounts are exceedingly restricted at high rates. Foreign exchange is somewhat firmer on diminished foreign stock purchases. About \$1,000,000 gold came in from Europe and the West Indies, and some \$200,000 is in transit from London. Silver is weaker on threatened adverse action by some nations of the Latin Union. The number of failures for a week, 467, 18 the largest ever reported for a like period.' A tour of the banks and principal brokerage offices in Wall street to-day showed that the bankers are waiting and watching the tinancial development all over the country. Special attention is being paid to St. Louis, Cincinnati and New England. The Western National Bank shipped \$25,000 to Chicago and it is said that the Fourth National sent about \$100,000 to St. Louis and Chicago; the Chemical Bank sent almost as large an amount to Western points, and there are rumors uncontirmed of other currency shipments. The inflow of currency to several banks to-day aggregated about \$70,000. A number of banks are changing from an 's to 1 per cent. on check collections on Philadelphia banks, owing to the slowness in remitting on the part of the latter. Leading and conservative bank presidents are inclined to regard the situation, generally speaking, as a little better than it was a week ago. A leading banker of Fall River, who was on the street this morning, said that while the mills in his sown were turning out far less goods than

been a great falling off of purchases in the last month or two in this respect. BETTER TIMES NOW.

they were six months ago, he did not be-

lieve many of them would shut down. One

of the largest New York banks has been

handling nearly all the bills of lading

drafts, etc., on cotton for Fall River, and

the vice president of this bank said to-day

that, judging from this source, there has

Denver Citizens Believe She Will Come to the Front at Once. DENVER, Col., July 21.-Confidence in the Denver banks and commercial houses Is being restored in the East and at home with nearly the same rapidity that our people attempted its destruction for the first three days of this week. There have been no suspensions of magnitude for two days. and no more are expected. The banking houses have determined that they will rush no creditor nor serve any attachments on those who show an honest disposition towards settling. Times will probably be hard here until Congress meets and it is predicted that if silver then receives fair treatment it will not take long to place Denver and Colorado far in advance of where they were when this trouble came. Controller Eckels's telegram to Bank Examiner Adams was opportune and did untold good. The Hallack-Sayere-Newton Lumber Company, which assigned Wednesday with assets of \$600,000, resumed business to-day. The Flanders Dry-goods Company, which closed for \$200,000, will open their doors. Many others will follow shortly. The merchants and bankers today issued a card to the public in which they declare their faith in Colorado's future, and that the present trouble is but temporary. They regret the violent utterances recently made by excited individuals, and declare that these do not represent the people of this city nor the State. They conclude by declaring for tree coinage of silver and ask all members of Congress to aid them in securing this at the coming ex-

Milwaukee Commercial Bank Closed. MILWAUKEE, July 21 .- The Commercial Bank has failed. The bank assigned to A. B. Geilfuss, the cashier, who filed a bond for \$1.650,000. The troubles of the bank are said to result from its acceptance of a large amount of paper of Corrigan, Ives & Co. The officers of the bank are: E. R. Paine, president; J. G. Flint, vice president; A. B. Geilfuss, cashier. The capital stock was \$250,000. The July statement gave the total liabilities at \$1,656,850.87, of which \$557,743,22 was due depositors on demand, and \$528,915,22 due depositors on

The assets, as shown in the statement filed on the first Wednesday in July, are \$1.656,850. The chief item is loans and discounts, \$1.315,278. The announcement of of Rangela. Both men lived but a short the failure caused considerable excitement | time.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Aium.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

on the street, but had no effect on the other banks. The direct cause of the suspension of the bank at this time is attributable to the failure of the Douglas Furnace Company, of Sharpesville, Pa., of whose certificates of stored pig iron the Commercial had about \$130,000. It is claimed that somebody, ignoring these, had the sheriff attach the firm. The deals with the Pennsylvania concern have been through the Schlessinger people. For some time depositors in the Commercial Bank have been slowly withdrawing from it until there was at the time of closing the institution only about \$30,000 of demand certificates on band. With the uneasy condition of affairs generally, depositors bacame decidedly nervous. They proceeded to get their money out as rapidly as pos-sible, and in time some of the heaviest depositors had reduced their deposits from thousands to dollars. One corporation, which had at times as high as \$50,000 in the bank on deposit, had but 11 cents when the

H. M. Benjamin, coal dealer, to-day confessed judgment in the sum of \$78,000. The judgment is on a note dated to-day without grade and in favor of his wife, Matilda Benjamin. In addition to the judgment in favor of his wife, Mr. Benjamin also made a judgment note due on demand in favor of Charles W. Moody for \$11,948.

CAN'T BORROW A DOLLAR. Trade Greatly Depressed at Elkhart and Impossible to Borrow Money.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELEHART, Ind., July 21.-This place, which is widely known for its manufactures, has been struck hard by the financial depression, and nearly all its establishments of that character, including the large Lake Shore & Michigan Southern shops, are running with greatly reduced forces, awaiting the return of better times, The banks are all perfectly sound and no trouble is anticipated in that quarter, but not a dollar can be borrowed at any of

Failure at Charleston, Ili.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHARLESTON, Ill., July 21 .- The first failure in Coles county was that of Joshua Johns, a big land owner in Hutton township, yesterday. To-day judgments were taken against him for nearly \$10,000, \$8,500 being in favor of the three banks of this city. His habilities will reach up to \$17. 000, with assets possibly of \$20,000. Though money is close here, there are no fears of a run or panic. The banks are well fortified and everybody is waiting patiently for better times.

Other Failures. LAMPASAS, Tex., July 21.-The private banking house of J. H. & L. W. Galbraith failed to open this morning. Liabilities, \$60,000; assets, \$120,000. CRESTED BUTTE, Col., July 21.-The Bank of Crested Butte closed this morning. Lia-

ANOTHER NEWPORT BLAZE.

Five Times in Three Years an Incendiary Fires Business Houses.

bilities, \$35,000; assets, \$65,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEWPORT, Ind., July 21 .- This place was again visited by a disastrous fire last night, making the fifth fire around the public square within three years. They were all the work of incendiaries. The alarm was given about 11 o'clock. The whole populace was on the scene in short order, but the flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to stay them, and every effort was strained to save other buildings. with good success. The fire originated between the saloon building occupied by Marion Bush and the Laudon Building, occupied by E. F. Davis as a general store. The

losses and insurance are as follows: Laudon Building, frame, three stories high, loss \$2,500; insured for \$1,000 in the Home of New York. E. F. Davis, who occupied the first floor of the building as a dry goods and clothing store, was insured in the Underwriters of New York for \$1,000 the Ætna of Hartford, Conn., for \$1,000 and the Home of New York for \$1,000. Loss on stock about \$5,000. Wm. Shelato, loss on livery, barn and feed, \$600; insured for \$350 on barn and \$50 on feed in the Continental of New York. Marion Bush, saloon building and fixtures, loss, \$2,500; insured for \$1,500 in the Continental of New York. The Knights of Pythias were insured for \$250 in the Home of New York. Loss on paraphernalia, \$200.

Long Island Fire. LONG ISLAND CITY. N. Y., July 21 .- Two entire blocks of buildings in this city were destroyed by fire early this morning. The St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, just completed at a cost of \$300,000, is totally destroyed. The parsonage was one of the first buildings thoroughly gutted by the flames. The costly new parochial school, which had never been used, was also destroyed. The other buildings burned are: W. A. Manken's drug store, M. C. Rudolph's furnishing store, J. J. O'Connor's paint store, Jacob Creter's hotel, a vacant store, Owen Clark's bottling establishment, Weindorf's barber shop, Scarborough's jewelry store, four tenement houses, a fourstory brick building, Gray's refrigerator factory and a row of small frame buildings. Governor Flower owned a row of tenements that were burned. More than a

ANOTHER FOR THE PARIS.

hundred families have been rendered home-

less. The loss is about \$800,000.

The American Liner Smashes the Fuerat Bismarck Record from Southampton, NEW YORK, July 21 .- The American line steamship Paris has added another recordsmashing voyage to her long list of triumphs. She was reported off Fire island at 4:23 o'clock this afternoon, having made the run from Southampton in six days, nine bours and thirty minutes. This, allowing for the difference between Fire island and Sandy Hook, is nearly two hours better than the run made by the Hamburg line steamer Fuerst Bismarck in April, 1892. The Bismarck then made the trip in six days, eleven hours and fortytwo minutes, which has not been touched until the present time. The Fuerst Bismarck also arrived from Southampton today. Her time for the trip was six days,

fifteen hours and forty minutes. This latest victory of the Paris was made over what is known as the short course, and her time was much faster than on her great record trip of five days, fourteen hours and twenty-four minutes, made in October, 1892, from Queenstown, and which still remains the record from that point. All the passengers will be landed to-night except those in the steerage. The run of the Paris is considered a remarkable one in shipping circles. Her average speed, it is said, must have been over twenty-one knots an hour.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 21.-Arrived: Britannic, from Liverpool; Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg; Suevia, from Hamburg; Paris, from Southampton. LONDON, July 21.—Sighted: Essen, from

Baltimore; Marsala, from Yew York. A Doubly Fatal Duel.

VICTORIA, Mexico, July 21 .- A duel that resulted fatally to both the principals took place in the outskirts of this city yesterday. Francisco Villareal, a prominent young law student, and Juan Rangela, a young business man, became involved in a quarrel over a young lady, and they enhonor. Rangela used a knife and Villareal a pistol. Villareal was stabbed three times. but as he fell he fired a bullet into the body

PROPHETIC CRY FROM TEXAS

Senator Coke Says the Tariff Must Not Be Dodged at the Extra Session.

His Democratic Friends Enjoined to Remember the Chicago Platform and Keep the Pledge Made at That Time.

Leaders of the Dominant Party Will Pour Into Washington Aug. 1.

Treasury Department Explains Arrest of Cashier Dowling, of the New Orleans Mint, Where \$25,000 Were Said to Be Burned.

HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD People Are Waiting for Democrats to Take

Up the Tariff. NEW YORK, July 21 .- Replying to certain questions regarding the Sherman law and the extra session of Congress propounded by the World to Hon. Richard Coke, that gentleman, under date of Waco, Tex., July 17, has written as follows: "In my judgment much of the depression results from the fact that the people have, at general elections, when the subject was the absorbing one of the canvass, demanded a thorough and radical reform of the tariff, leaving manufacturers, producers of raw material and consumers, alike, in a condition of expectancy of this reform at the earliest possible day. All industries of the country, under this condition, are carried on in a hand-to-mouth way, simply meeting immediate and pressing requirements, producing very largely the stagnation of trade which now exists, hence I believe that the tariff question should be taken up at the earliest possible moment and dealt with as expeditionsly as is practicable. It is the reform demanded by the people. I think the highest duties of Congress when it meets is to commence at once and perfect this work. I can see no reason why a tariff bill and all the financial legislation needed may not commence and progress together as soon as Congress shall meet. Failure to take up the tariff question at the extra session of Congress would, in my judgment, have an exceedingly bad influence on the country and especially on the Democratic party. For Congress to be called together and do nothing with the tariff, on which the people have repeatedly spoken with no uncertain sound, would leave an extremely bad impression of the good faith of the Democratic party in the promises made in its

"Now, this about the financial question: I do not believe that a simple repeal of the Sherman law will give relief. If we can get free and unlimited coinage of silver I believe the financial question will be settled permanently, and in my judgment it never will be until that result is reached. I fear this is not practicable, but as the unconditional repeal of the Sherman bill would be equivalent to a total demonetization of silver-sure to follow in my opinion -and being unalterably opposed to this result, I can see no relief in dealing with it unless it be replaced by some act which shall fully and unequivocally recognize the determination of the country to adhere to a bimetallic currency. The Sherman act once repealed, the Bland act (under which not less than two million nor more than four million standard silver dollars were coined monthly) should be revived. To repeal the Sherman act without enacting something at least as good as the Bland act could leave no other conclusion but that the country had deliberately abandoned the promises of the Democratic platform and determined to place itself on the single gold standard. To avoid any danger of this I cannot support any act repealing the Sherman law which does not embody the substitute referred to, so that when the Sherman bill goes out of effect the substitute shall take effect at once. "To sum up, I believe that as soon as the two houses of Congress be organized they should go to work to redeem the promises of the platform with respect to the establishment of a metallic currency, expressing my opinion on the subject to be that the free comage of silver on the same plan with gold would be the proper mode of doing this, feeling satisfied that an act for this purpose could be buttressed and guarded so as to produce and maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and at the same time to go vigorously to work on a tariff bill which shall redeem in good faith the pledges of the Democratic party to the country in the vital matter of the reduction of taxation. Neither one of these issues can be postponed, the latter no more than the former. I, therefore, cannot conour in the suggestion for Congress to meet and adjourn after taking action on the

ROBBERY, THEN ARSON.

for future legislation."

financial question, thus leaving the tariff

Crimes of the Treasurer of the Mint Arrested at New Orleans. WASHINGTON, July 21.-The arrest in New Orleans of James M. Dowling, caspier of the United States mint there, is the result of an investigation conducted by the Treasury Department, following a fire in a vault in the mint discovered on June 26. When the Treasury Department was informed that a fire in the mint had destroyed nearly all of a package containing \$25,000 in greenbacks, suspicion was at once aroused, because the fire occurred within a few days of the time for settling up annual accounts, and at a time when the new administration was likely to make a change in the office of superintendent. Accordingly, a service agent and an counter from the office of the United States Treasury were sent to New Orleans to make an investigation. They arrived July 4, and soon found evidence enough to show that the fire had been kindled to cover robbery. Reports received at the Treasury Department show that of the bills of all denominations contained in the package, only a spoonful of ashes remained, an amount utterly inconsistent with the amount of money presumably burned. Out of the remains of the package the expert counter succeeded in identifying only \$1,182. In the vault was found much inflammable material that should not have been thereslivers of resinous pine, burnt matches and a candle entirely different from any used in the mint. Everything pointed to Cashier Dowling as the guilty man. He was the only person who had access to the vault, and on Saturday, June 25, he had remained at the mint an hour after the clerks had left. He closed the vault, and it was not opened till Monday morning, when the fire was discovered. Mr. Dowling said the fire was caused by

the explosion of an electric light, which overturned a burning lamp. His explanation was not satisfactory, and last Monday night a United States warrant for his arrest was sent from Washington to New Orleans.

ON HANDS AUG. 1.

Leaders of the Extra Session Fix on a Day for Assembling in Washington,

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- Aug. 1 has been practically decided as the date for the assembling in Washington of the leaders of the next House, and also for the return of the majority of the Cabinet. The President, it is thought, will reach here not later than Aug. 8, in order to consult with the men who are to make the battle for the repeal of the Sherman law. Speaker Crisp says he now expects to arrive in Weshington Aug. 1. The members of the Cabinet are all planning to be here by Aug. 1. Secretary Smith, who is now in the Northwest, has ordered his house to be prepared by that date, and Secretary Herbert, who is new on a tour inspecting the navy yards, has taken a new house, which will be ready Aug. 1. Secretary Morton will make a short Western trip before the 1st of the month. Postmaster-general Bissell expects to remain in Buffalo until Aug. 1, and Colonel Lamont will probably arrive in Washington before the end of the month. Secretary Carlisle.

accompanied by his family, returned to Washington this evening after an absence of three weeks spent at the world's fair. The Secretary was much pleased with the exposition. When shown the dispatch from Denver crediting Captain Thatcher, of Aspen, with saying that after personal talks with the President and Secretary Carlisle he had been assured by them that they would not try to secure the uncon-ditional repeal of the Sherman law, he said that he had made no such statements to Captain Thatcher. He did not know him and had never had such a conversation with him.

The Chili Arbitration Committee, WASHINGTON, July 21 .- Although it has not been officially communicated to the Secretary of State, it is known as a fact that the President of the Swiss confederation has complied with the joint request of the governments of the United States and Chili for the appointment of a member of the international commission to arbitrate the claims and counter claims which have been pending between the United States and Chili for many years. Mr. Alfred D. Claparede, the Swiss minister at this capital, has been selected as the representative of the Swiss government on the commission. He had a conference with Secretary Gresham on the subject yesterday. The other two members of the commission are Judge John Goode, representing the United States, and Senor Gana, the Chilian min-

ister, representing that country.

New York Bank Statement. WASHINGTON, July 21.-The official statement of the condition of national banks in New York city at the close of business July 12, based on reports furnished the Controller of the Currency in response to a call made by him, was completed this afternoon. It shows that the reserve held by the banks was 25.30 per cent., or only 30-100 more than the legal requirement. Notwithstanding this apparently slight surplus over the amount to be held in reserve as required by iaw, Controller Eckele states that the New York city banks are in excellent condition and show a remarkable firmness considering the extraordinary demands that have been made on them.

Lowest Price for Bullion. WASHINGTON, July 21.-In purchasing silver bullion to-day at 70 cents per ounce, the Treasury Department paid a lower price than it has ever paid for the commodity. The highest price paid for silver bullion under the Sherman law was \$1.20 per ounce.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, July 21.—Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to John D. Long, of Columbus, Ind., and James P. Hughes (alternate), Cloverdale, Ind,

The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day was 120, of which forty-nine were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death.

With two or three exceptions, all of the appointments of naval cadets for the next class have been made. The list includes these: Third Indiana district, Scott Applewight; Sixth Indiana, H. Williams and R. S. Charles (alternate); Seventh Indiana, D. H. Bynum; Ninth Indiana, H. P. Per-

Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed in Indiana as follows: At Baldwin, Allen county, E. L. Thompson, vice C. E. Noble, resigned; at Locke, Elkhart county, Mrs. Sarah Hoffman, vice J. A. Heston, resigned; Malinica, Huntington county, G. W. Gill, vice D. M. Cramer, resigned.

THE KANSAS STRIKERS.

Urged on by the Women, Who Are Not Afraid of Being Fired On.

WEIR CITY, Kan., July 21.-No violent outbreak has occurred to-day, but another is looked for to-morrow. At an early hour this morning a large meeting was held in Baker's Hall. Noah Allen, ex-Assistant Attorney-general (Populist), was present and addressed the strikers at some length. deprecating violence. Another large meeting of the strikers was held in the old school building, but its result is not known. None of the strip pits are at work to-day, but some of Clemmons men went back to their pit and got the remains of the property left there. This afternoon a crowd gathered and started to shafts Nos. 47 and 18 with the intention of driving out the men guarding those properties. After hanging around the mines for some time the crowd gradually disappeared. The mob of strikers consisted chiefly of French and Belgians, women as well as men. The men at the shafts were well armed and determined and a conflict there would have been a bloody one. Sheriff Arnold was on the scene to-day and assisted in dispersing the mob. The women are being constantly stirred up by the men to take the leading part in violence on the supposition that they will not be fired on.

SMITH'S PENSION RULINGS.

Effect They Are Having on the Veterans-The Secretary Ignores a Challenge. Washington Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is cropping out that the Grand Army of the Republic is receiving the rulings of Secretary Hoke Smith, which are intended to curtail pensions, with feelings of indignation not unmixed with pleasure. One of the leading local lights of the organization said to the correspondent of the Dispatch to-day.

"Nothing could have happened that could have solidified the G. A. R. in support of the Republican party more than the rulings of Secretary Smith. His attempt to erase pensioners for total disability from the rolls, on account of their inability to prove total disability, will fall flat. The suspensions so far are without authority. and within the sixty days allotted for the production of proof, although the time is short, I will venture to predict that nearly every one of the suspended persons will be able to furnish proof that they are entitled to all they have been receiving.

"We have challenged Secretary Smith to take from the rolls indiscriminately two thousand names, and to honestly investigate and give to the public the proportion of pensioners whe are not honestly entitled to the help they receive, but no attention has been paid to our request. The whole business is simply an attempt to throw odium upon the pension system and to adopt desperate measures to make up a

"A vast deal of fun and has been bad at the expense of a pensioner who was said to have been drawing a pension for long years on account of his bald head, produced by disease contracted in the army. A clerk, who had been removed for giving misleading information in regard to this case, has been restored to his position by Secretary Smith. Now, we have investi-gated this matter to the bottom, and the facts are that the pensioner had a terrible case of typhoid fever while he was in the army, and was also afflicted with painful varicose veins, produced by hard marching and exposure. The application was carelessly drawn, and merely specified that on account of ills contracted in the service the pensioner lost all his hair. No mention was made of typhoid fever or varicose veins, and so the Democratic reformers were furnished with the greatest piece of ammunition they have ever had against

"Let me tell you this, that the Grand Army itself has always been alive to the injurious use that would be made of cases of fraudulent pensioners, and have used their utmost endeavor to prevent such fraud, and when the alleged frauds came to be sifted, even by persons opposed, as Secretary Smith is, to the whole system of penstoning Union soldiers, the frauds will dwindle down to a contemptible minimum. Of course, there are some frauds among nearly a million pensioners, but they are not worth contemplating when compared with the whole number.

"Take also the assertion that Assistant Secretary Bussey ruled that deserters were entitled to a pension. Now, right here is something that is not understood by the public at all. In the case of revolutionary and Mexican war soldiers the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a charge of desertion, or a dishonorable discharge was no bar to a pension. In the Mexican war whole regiments deserted because they deemed that the government was not keeping its contract with them, or because they did not want to stay in a hot and unhealthy country during the

the war,' but at the close of the war a number of regiments were ordered West to fight the Indians. They had enlisted to save the Union, not to fight a few redskins, and brave men, who had never blanched in the fiercest battles of the long war, rebelled against being forced into a further service which to them was trivial and inconsequential in its purpose. They declared they were not amenable to the discipline of regulars, and not to be called off to the desert for a purpose not contemplated in their patriotic sacrifice for the cause of the

"The Second West Virginia Regiment, dratted for this purpose, deserted almost to a man, and if I had been a member of that regiment I would have been proud to be one of the deserters. General Custer had several men shot for such desertion, and I can say to you that with my own knowledge of his cold-blooded act I was not one of the inconsolable monraers when the news came that Custer had been shot and scalped by

the redskins. "I could give a thousand detailed reasons why the bue and cry that has been raised in regard to frauds in the pension list are not worthy of credence, but will simply ask that judgment be suspended until we can show how little basis there is for the action of Secretary Smith. We shall have a merry row over this matter before it is ended, and I repeat that, as a Republican, I could not ask any better campaign material than the hasty, ill-informed, prejudiced rulings of Secretary Smith.

Even Democrats Want to Know.

Atlanta Constitution What, then, is responsible for this state of affairs! The answer is found in the general uncertainty as to the policy of the administration. For the first time in thirtytwo years the Democrats have control of all branches of the government. What are they going to do! What will be done with the currency and the tariff

Did It Ever Occur to You?

Springfield Union. Did it ever occur to you that if Harrison had been elected President the mugwump press of the country would have howled about this terrible disaster to business that had followed the incoming of the administration, and that it would have been laid at his feet and at the feet of the Republican party?

Not a Word,

The Moslem World. The New York Recorder says that "Forty-one families without Bibles have been found in Topeka." But it doesn't say a word about the other fifteen or twenty thousand families there that have Bibles and never open them from one year's end to the other, except, perhaps, to press autumn leaves in them.

A Depositor's View. Minneapolis Times.

The Chicago Inter Ocean very truly says that ten people have lost or squandered their money by withdrawing it from the banks where one has lost by keeping up his deposits. Even so there is more satisfaction in spending your money sometimes than in having it spent for you by wild cat bankers.

Nagging the Brethren.

If you want to see a Democratic tobacco grower go behind the barn and kick himself nowadays, just ask him how much more he expects to get for his tobacco this year than he did last. If that doesn't start him, just ask him if he has seen a tobacco

One Thing in Common.

buyer this year.

gether."

Boston Journal. So, too, there are no more plumbers, pure and simple; that is, if a plumber can be pure and simple. There are "practical plumbers," there are "sanitary plumbers," there are "engineering plumbers." And they all charge about the same.

Should Have Resigned. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Why Judge Jenkins remained a director of a national bank after his elevation to the bench does not appear. Assuredly it did not result in good to him or the bank to the correctness of whose accounts he

A Referee.

New York Commercial Advertiser. A furious debate is "on" out West as to whether Grant or McClellan was the greater general. Why not leave it to Mr. Cleveland? He had nothing to do but read the papers at the time.

The Refinement of Cruelty.

We neard nothing of Mr. Cleveland's rhenmatism till after his relaxation upon Banker Benedict's yacht. But we will not be so cruel as to "put two and two to-

Largest in the World.

In the department of flavoring extracts, the Price Flavoring Extract Co. has the largest and most completely equipped laboratory in the world. Thousands of pounds of the true Mexican Vanilla Beans are consumed every year in

Flavoring

of Vanilla. This immense business is accounted for by the purity and excellence of their productions, a determined effort to make articles as perfect as can be made.



CHICAGO Accommodation. Pleasant furnished rooms in private residence on Lake avenue, convenient to Fair, can be secured by calling or addressing "NORTON Spencer House, Indiana olls.

Life Was a Burden

and side, and also on account of gall stones. After eating I would be in great distress. I be-fo came so reduced in flesh that my friends thought I would not live long. I grew worse and my re moval to a hospital in Syracuse was under advisement, when my father had me give Hood's Sarsaparilla ad trial. There was an improvement at once and I & Masmary Shuts

have continued taking it, until I am now well. I have gained in fiesh and can eat heartily without distress. I now enjoy life and I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. Mary Shute, Cazenovia, N. Y.

headache. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

League Base Ball Park

Hood's Pills assist digestion and cure

EAST OHIO STREET, Commencing Monday, July 24

A MARVELOUS EXHIBITION

FOR ONE WEEK.

Wild, Weird, Cannibalistic Performances by a genuine troupe of Australian Natives. CANNIBAL WARFARE Throwing the Wonderful Boomerang, etc. Show from 2 to 6. Admission 25c. Children 10.

C. E. KREGELO & WHITSETT

F. FROST, Manager.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS,

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one hundred styles to select from. ROOTS & CO., 133 South Meridian street. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS

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